NEW-YORK. MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1872.

THE NEW TARIFF.

CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE. ATTEMPT'S AT CONCILIATION-THE POSITION OF MP. DAWES - PROSPECTS OF A HOLLOW

V/ASHINGTON, April 14 .- The Committee on Ways and Me ms were in session the greater part of Lesterday, and made a number of medifications in their Tariff and Tax bill. It is scarcely probable that the bill will be reported to-morrow, there yet remaining considerable work, in the way of final reviciar, to be done. The efforts to effect a comprogress that will restore something like harmony | no between Chairman Dawes and the Free Traders, have been unremittingly kept up during the past three days. Speaker Blaine has interested himself in the work, feeling, no doubt, that much of the responsibility for the split in the Committee will baid at his door. Secretary Boutwell has blad interviews with the members of both factions, and has done his best to pour oil upon the troubled waters. It is understood that both the Speaker and the Secretary have urged the Republimitteemen not to bring their diasensions inloose, for fear of the injury that might result to the party. Apprehensions are naturally enter-tained by the party leaders that a menth's quarrel in blican ranks in the House over the Tariff of take place without the animosities engendeced going outside of Courress and affecting the party, and perhaps even breaking out in the Philahis Convention. It is the earnest desire of the Administration chiefs in Congress that the great struggle over Tariff issues, which all recognize as impending, should be postponed until after the Presidential election, and that only a short compromise bill should be passed this session, in order to make a show of reducing o-day that the peacemakers have been so easful in their labors with the Committee as to make it certain that Mr. Dawes will report the bill and take charge of it, offering, however, substiim and his fellow-Protectionists. Since dis-broke out in the Committee, Speaker menting it in the way he did. Many Prosta say he ought not to have put Mr. in the false position of presiding over nittee, the majority of whose members were from the start radically opposed to him upon the mest important questions to come before them, and that, by so doing, the Speaker did him a serious inweakening his inducace in the House and ng to a great extent the leadership which attaches to the Ways and Means Chairmanald never have been put on the Committee at all, ers on the Tariff question from a large well known to the Speaker when he They say that the Chairman is the the Committee, to present its views de-House, and that Mr. Dawes's attitude ing the Committee's bill, and seeking to is anomaleus and highly improper. There lowever, that when Gen. Schenck ren Congress, Mr. Dawes occupied a position the head of the Appropriations Committee, which

of such a rupture as has happened. be reported by the Committee on Ways and Means with all changes and amendments made up to this

entitled him to the promotion to the vacant

Means Committee, it is not easy to see

" Revenue Reformers," and in that

of the United States of America in Congress as-

On clothing ready-made, and wearing appared of every description, and fabinoral sidirts and skiring, and a goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wood, worsted, the hair of the rotage goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the fadlor, semastress or manufacturer, except koint goods, 40 cents just pound, and, in addition thereto, 25 per centum and valorem. On webbings, beitings, binding, bridd, galloons, frinces, ginns, cords, cords and tassels, dress temmilies, head nots, buttons, or barrel binds, or buttons of other forms for fassels or comments, wrought by hand or braised by tunchinery, made of weel, worsted, or mobair, or of which wood, worsted or mobair, or of which wood, worsted or

because he had evidence which he could all the precaution he could to prevent the

Some and consideration for the first of the Part of Experiments of the Carlot State of America to Construct on Experiments of the Carlot State of America to Construct on Experiments of the Carlot State of America to Construct on Experiments of the Carlot State of America to Construct on Experiments of the Carlot State of America to Construct on Experiments of the Carlot State of Carlot State of America to Carlot State of Carlo

And stove plates of cast froe, I cent per pound. On castinon steam, gas, and water pipes, I cent per pound. On hellow mare, clazed or timed, 29 cents per pound. On hellow mare, clazed or timed, 29 cents per pound. On all manufactures of iron, not otherwise provided for, 39 per cent ad valugem.

On steel in ingois, cells, cheets, and steeware produced and the pound of the steel per pound. On sivel in ingois, cells, cheets, and steeware per pound. On sivel in ingois, cells, cheets, and steeware per pound. On sivel in ingois, cells, cheets, and steeware per pound. On all states, 35 per centum ad valorem, one all hand-saws not over 24 inches in length, 15 cents per decem, and, in addition thereto, 25 per centum ad valorem; over 24 inches in length, 15 cents per decem, and, in addition thereto, 25 per centum ad valorem; over 16 inches in length, 15 cents per pound, continued to the cents per pound, continued to the continued to the

ALBANY.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

WRANGLING OVER THE APPROPRIATION BILL-INCREASE OF STATE SALARIES.
[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE]

struggles with the Annual Appropriation bill for the support of the State Government, and almost reached the point of ordering it to a third reading. Among the important changes made was the reinstatement of the State Entemologist, at a salary of \$1,000 a year, that distinguished man of learning having been left out by the Assembly. The present Legislature, or at least the ma-jority, set little value on any species of learning which

Committee of Finance was sustained, and all motions to strike out or amend were lest. In the Assembly a determined effort was made to pooks" for distribution among the personal friends of the assumers. Of late years, from \$25,000 to \$25,000 have less habeling the steal, in which he was sustained by Mr. Alverd. Mr. Jacobs appealed from the decision of the chair, and

JUDGE BARNARD'S PLEA.

CAN THE LEGISLATURE REMOVE HIM WITH-OUT FURTHER INVESTIGATION!

REMONSTRANCE FROM BARNARD'S COUNSEL-A PROTEST FROM THE ACCUSED—THE LAW OF IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL-BARNARD'S RIGHT TO A FORMAL TRIAL-LIMITATIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER TO REMOVE JUDGES.

The subjoined protest of Judge Barnard against his removal without a formal trial was read to the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, March 23, at the close of its investigation into the charges made by the Bar Association. Messrs. Curtis and Andrews, counsel for Judge Barnard, have also issued the following card

A LETTER FROM BARNARD'S COUNSEL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: In consequence of the absence of Mr. Cur tis from the city during the past week, the counse extraordinary document purporting to be a report made by Messrs. Van Cott, Parsons, and Stickney, to the

made by Messrs. Van Cott, Parsons, and Stickney, to the Bar Association, and published on the 10th inst. It appears that the Bar Association voted to print 500 copies of this report for distribution among the members of the Legislature. We are concerned with that part of it only which relates to Judge Barnard.

It seems to us a very singular proceeding on the part of the Bar Association to endeavor to forestail the action of the Judiciary Committee, and to sifect the opinions of members of the Legislature with the views of the ense entertained by the prosecutors, in advance of the hearing which the Legislature must give to the accused, either under the impeaching power or the power to remove by concurrent resolution of the two Houses. We think that every just person will ask what the members of the Legislature have to do with the one-sided opinions entertained of the evidence by the complainants and prosecutors, before the accused can be heard, before the Judiciary Committee have recommended any prosecutions, before the accused can be heard, before the Judiciary Committee have recommended any prosecutions, before the accused can be heard, before the Judiciary Committee have recommended any prosecutions, before the accused can be heard, before the Judiciary Committee have recommended any prosecuting whatever, and while the seal of secrecy still rested upon a most voluminous mass of testimony. There is a maxim of the civil law which expresses the essence of all justice, and which the Bar Association seem to be doing their least to violate: "Whosoever decides anything, the other party being unheard, although he may decide rightly, does not decide justly." It is as great a violation of this essential principle of justice to induce the members of any public tribunal to form their opinions before a case is heard, as it is to take steps to deprive a party of the hearing itself.

rejudiced conclusions and unfounded assertions of what

Houses of the Legislature, under Art. VI., Section 11, of the Constitution, may be exercised without any other trial than the inquiry that has taken place before this Committee, and on the evidence that has been taken by this Committee. Although the undersigned does not understand that the Committee have adopted this view of the power herein referred to, or that the member who made the suggestion has expressed a decided opinion thereon, he decus it his daty, on his own behalf, and on behalf of all other Judges in the State, who are within the possible scope of that power, to enter his carnest protest against the adoption of a course of proceeding which would deprive him of a right secured to him, as he believes, by both the letter and the sprit of the Constitution. He, therefore, respectfully requests that this protest, embracing the grounds on which he excepts in advance to such a course of proceeding, may be entered upon the record of this Committee. The grounds of his protest are:

THE PRESENT INQUIRY MERELY PRELIMINARY. 1. That the present investigation by the Committee is, in point of law and of legislative practice, a merely is, in point of law and of legislative practice, a merely preliminary inquiry, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a case exists, such as ought to call for further proceedings under the power to impeach or the power to remove without impeachment. This inquiry is not, in its nature, a trial of the issue or issues that will be made under articles of impeachment, or under a resolution that may be introduced into the Assembly, looking to the exercise of the power of removal by the concurrent vote of the two Houses. Nor can this inquiry and the evidence here taken be regarded in any sense as the means of finally determining whether the undersigned ought to be removed from office by the exercise of either of the powers by which be can be deprived of the office that he holds. It is submitted that the true analogy for the function of this Committee is to be found in the function of an examining magistrate, who is to determine whether a case exists calling for further proceedings; the Committee having the additional power and duty of recommending what those further proceedings shall be, if any, or of reporting that no further proceedings be taken.

BULES OF EVIDENCE DISREGARDED.

RULES OF EVIDENCE DISREGARDED. 2. This inquiry has, in point of fact, against the re peated remonstrance of the undersigned, respectrully made through his counsel, been conducted without any regard to the fundamental rules of evidence, which are a part of the known and essential means of discovering truth and guarding against error. The Committee will bear witness for the undersigned that it was announced at the commencement of this investigation that objections to the admissability, sufficiency, or relevancy of evidence would not be allowed to be discussed; and that, while counsel have been permitted to make "suggestions" to the Committee, the whole investigation has been so conducted as to admit of the reception of evidence such as could not be received in a final trul of any description, upon any epochs of change or acceptable. Invelving the ascerrully made through his counsel, been conducted

tainment of facts, and the application to such facts of definite rules of determination. The undersigned desires to be understood as not now complaining of this course of the Committee, if the action and report of the Committee shall be confined to the question whether a case exists calling for further proceedings under the power of impeachment or the power of removal, and if the final action of the Assembly shall be, not on the evidence here taken, but on evidence to be taken at a trial of any charge that the Committee may report against him, for the exercise of the power of removal.

If the Committee should recommend an impeacl undersigned can be refused a trial. But he claims and protests that an exercise of the power of removal,

extends to every removal that can be made under the section. In the case of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or a Judge of the Court of Appeals, a Committee of the Assembly may receive any complaint, and may take evidence to enable them to determine what complaint, if any, shall be presented to the Assembly for its action. This being done, the complaint made to the Committee is discharged of its function; and the complaint which is to be served on the accused, and on which he is to be heard in his defense, is that which is reported by the Committee to the Assembly and on which the Assembly is to act. The evidence taken by the Committee for the purpose of determining what complaint shall be reported to the Assembly and made the subject of a "hearing," has likewise discharged its whole function as soon as a complaint is before that body. The "hearing," that is to be had in "defense" against the accusations of the complaint which has been presented to the Assembly, necessarily implies that the accusations are to be proved on the one side and disproved on the other, by a trial other than the preliminary incurry which was had for the sole purpose of determining what complaint should be made the subject of such a hearing. It is plainly impossible for the accused to "have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense," on "the computant against hum," if no hearing is accorded to him other than that which may have been allowed on a preliminary investigation had hearing that the right to be confronted with the witnesses produced in support of the complaint, when secured by a constitutional or other legal provision as a fundamental personal right, implies the right to be confronted with the witnesses produced in support of the complaint, and a right to latioduce witnesses in the defense, at a trial on the very complaint which is to be the subject of final action, and witch, under this particular section of the Constitution is to embrace the cause of removal that is to be catered on the Journals of the two Houses. Such a extends to every removal that can be made under the

. The undersigned, protesting that on the evidence taken on this preliminary investigation, there is no car calling for further proceedings, does, nevertheless, re-

GROUND FOR REMOVAL LIMITED TO THE PRESENT TERM OF

5. And the understaned doth further protest and except against any and every consideration by this Committee c his official acts during the term of office which he former destinations of anyhody, formed upon a mass of cettinony, a large preparation of which any just and consectations many would not allow to operate upon his sym mind; and how the it would be to hook for a correct verifict upon critisine that was taken only for the purpose of canding an fixen game to the conducting an inquiry control of the committee, or any formal and authentic manner, his consect read a protest to take Cammittee, and the lesses of the investigation, and requested that it might be entered upon their records. This request was taken into consideration, but no an answer to it has yet been received. Its formal and authentic manner, his consideration, but no an answer to it has yet been received. Its formal and authentic manner, his consideration, but no an answer to it has yet been received. Its formal entry upon the records of the Committee is not yet inportant, as it can be presented did not very important, as it can be presented distinct the preliminary constitutional questions involved in this individual properties of the issue to see how important to their to proper of the state to see how important to their to proper of the state to see how important to their to proper of the state to see how important to their to proper of the state to see how important to their to proper of the state to see how important to their to the proper of the state to see how important to the proper of the state to see how important to their to the proper of the state to see how important to their to the proper of the state to see how important to their to the proper of the state to see how important to their to the proper of the state to see how important to their to the proper of the state to see how important to their to the proper of the state to see how important to their to the proper of the state to see how important to their to the proper of the state to see how important to their to the proper of the state to see how important to their to the proper of the state to see how important to their to the proper of

SNOW SLIDES IN UTAH-ONE MAN KILLED. SALT LAKE CITY, April 13 .- Snow avalanches occurred on Thursday and yesterday at Little Cotton-wood, which are described as the most fearful that have ever been known in that region. A slide at the Welling-ton Mine came from a hight of 2,000 feet, carrying away ton Mine came from a hight of 2,000 feet, carrying away everything in its course, and burrying the entire force of the Weilington workmen. After much labor the men were dag out alive with the exception of their foreman, H. H. Marray, whose body was recovered and brought here to-day. Seven men were caught in another slide, but were all rescued. Two men at the Davenport Mine were buried in their cabia, but escaped with some bruises. Other slides are anticipated. In the storm of the last few days the snow fell to the depth of vix feet on the level. Mr. Murray, who was killed at the Weilington Mine, was from Rhode Island, and aged 37. He was highly esteemed.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.Extensive deposits of crystallized sulphu con discovered in the Beaver Mountains, 300 miles from Salt Lak

with a cargo of wheat, arrived at Oswego on Saturday, the first arrived of the reason.

A diamond of considerable value has been found in a gravel gold mine in Eldorado County, California, creating much excitement.

... The jury in the Fore murder case, in St. Louis have agreed on a sealed renter. It has been stated that the vertice is for acquiring, but nothing definite is known.

A special dispatch from Springfield, Mo., says that George b. Orner, Collector of Internal Research for the Fifth District, is accused of definition, and a sait has been instituted against him and his securities for \$100,000.

... A fire in Oswego on Saturday burned Band-ler's clothing store, Ellioti's drug store. Mrs. Ashler's caloon, Ogden's citar store, E. Day's ashoon, and Mrs. Manning's millioery store. Loss, \$2,500; insurance, \$12,000.

Less, \$15,000; insurance, \$15,000.

President Thiers held a brilliant reception at the Palace of the Blade on the 13th and 1 Tresident Thiers held a brilliant reception at 1/100 persons. Among them were the Disc of Nemour, the Court of Faris, the Duke of Alencon, and the Prace of Cobarg-totals.

The miners in the Star, Lincoln, and other districts in conthern Utals, are forming secret organizations to oppose the secret influence of the Mornas endowment house, and to bring to justice the instigators and perfectators of the Mountain Meadow missacre. Over the members have already jeined.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON. THE COUNTER-CASES TO BE DULY EXCHANGED-

The London Observer says Lord Tenterden and the Hon. Caleb Cushing will present the counte cases of their respective Governments at Geneva to morrow. The sitting of the Board will be very brief. Messrs, Cushing, Davis, and Evarts, counsel for the American Government, will prolong their stay in Paris tration is bound to adjudicate the Alabama claims after litigants withdraw.

The London Observer is evidently laboring under a mis tives at the Geneva tribunal. The exchange of the the agents of Great Britain and America; on our part the same dispatch Mr. Davis is mentioned as one of the American counsel, an office which has not been conferred upon him so far as is generally known. ARRIVAL AT GENEVA OF THE AMERICAN REP-

RESENTATIVES. GENEVA, April 14, 1872. The British and American gentlemen connected with the Tribunal of Arbitration have arrived here, and the presentation of the counter-cases will take

ATTEMPT TO THROW A RAILWAY TRAIN FROM

THE TRACK-INCREASING ACTIVITY OF THE INSURGENTS-MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, April 14, 1872. An attempt was made, last night, to throw

the fast train on the Madrid and Saragossa Rallway off the track, near Signenza. Obstructions had been placed on the reed, which could not have been seen in the night. They were fortunately discovered and removed before the train reached Siguenza. The news of this atroclous attempt causes great indignation here. An immediate investigation has been ordered.

The military authorities of Catalonia, Arragon, Navarre report to the Government that the movements of the Carlists in those provinces are unimportant. Ample precautions have been taken to prevent any rising that may be attempted in Grenada. Columns of troops scour the country in that province, and any demonstrations which may be made will be speedly sup-pressed. The Government has ordered the garrisons in the Basque Provinces to be increased. The Iberia (newshave been temporarily suspended, but they will soon be

Carlists, who have appeared in that province. The gennumber of Carlist bands throughout the Kingdom is increasing. A party of marauders to-day made an attempt, which proved unsuccessful, to stop a railway train, when it was only five miles from the City of Madrid.

Dispatches from the Captain-General of Catalonia say disturbances are feared in Barcelona. Castell's band, 600 strong, is in the vicinity. A plan is on foot for 20 of the band to enter the city and set fire to some buildings, so that, in the confusion, all their companions can pass in and gain possession of the city. Proofs of the plot are in the hands of the authorities. A detachment of troops has been sent out to find Castell's band.

The origin of the present disorders is attributed to the Internationalists, supported by the Carlists and Republicans. The Minister of War has ordered the suspension of all military furloughs and the immediate return of officers to their posts. The announcement yesterday that additional returns of the elections for incurbers of the Cortes indicated the election of 200 Ministerial was an error. The number should have been stated at

hight. Several persons were injured by failing walls and timbers. The King, Marshal Serrano, and the city authorities, were on the spot, and used every effort to save the church. The farmes were stayed barely in time to prevent an extensive configration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE DUCTY OF LAN-CASTER OFFERED TO JOHN BRIGHT-FIRE

TICHBORNE CLAIMANT. LONGOY, April 14, 1872. The Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lanenater has been effered to John Bright. The claiment to the Tichborne estate, now in confinement in Newgate Prison, awaiting trial for perjury and forgery, sacceeded

Lord Chief-Justice Bovill; but the Judge, to-day, on the presentation of his bondsmen, declined accepting them, and the prisoner consequently will remain in juil until the day of his trial, in Jane next.

AN AUDIENCE GIVEN BY THE POPE.

The Pope on Friday gave audience to many citizens of Rome and 400 persons from foreign parts. His Holiness gave his benediction succe sively to all the countries represented by the visitors, particularly to Ireland, Poland, Holland, and the United States of America. He praised France, and counseled forbearance and gentleness toward some too intolerant Frenchmen. He prayed for Germany, subjugated as she was by an anti-Catholie spirit; and Austria, he said, greatly needed the prayers of the fatthful.

MEXICO.

MORE REVERSES TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS-QUI-ROAGA TAKING REFUGE AT BROWN-VILLE-GUERRA RECAPTURED BY THE GOVERNMENT

FORCES. MATAMOROS, April 14.—The Revolutionists appear to have had another check in their strange-ments. Their troops are halted between Reynoca and this city. Gen. Hinagons, late second in communal under Quiroga, is in Brownsville, and would not reform to his command when sent for by a special coarder. St. Clair representing blusself as chief. Quiroga's artillery also reached Brownsville yesterday. Naona Lardo has been occupied by the Covernment forces.

It is rumored that the Junist Governor of Cobakada has attacked Saltillo, which the revolutionists are hastening to defend. There are rumors that Gen. Porfirio Diaz is either hopelessly iil or dead, and that the revolutionists of all shades will unite on Lerda de Tejada for President.

Advices from Camargo to the 19th announce that Guerra had been recaptured, and is held by the Covern ment forces under Col. Manei sea. A courier from T mpico reports that the revolutionists under Gen. Narvarez are in the small towns near Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamauupas, committing depredations, and in some instances shooting preminent citizens who do not cooperate with them. A rumor prevails to-night that a portion of the National Guard at Matamoros site upted to revolt, but nothing trust worthy can be ascertained.

VENEZUELA.

UNSETTLED STATE OF THE COUNTRY-THE IN-SURGENTS WITHOUT FUNDS.

CARACCAS, March 25, via HAVANA, April 13 .-President Guzman-Blanco has left this city to attack Gen. Salazar. The Spanish Minister has been sent away. Diaz has captured the Town of Cormpane. Gen. Amporan menaces Barcelon. President Guzman-Blanca has imposed a forced contribution of from \$5,000 to \$15,000 upon the perchants of Ciudad Bolivar. Several assassinations ave lately taken place at Ciudad Belivar and Caracas. It is reported that the insuegents are short of cath, and that they intend to make an amicable arrangement with Guzman Blanco. Business is duli. A large defleit exists in the budget; but the Dutch Government, for some auknown reason, has assumed responsibility for it.

THE INVASION FROM MONTE CHRISTI-MILITARY EXECUTIONS. PORT AU PRINCE, April 13. Business is par-

alyzed. The President is on a trip to the North. The tavasion of Cape Hayti from Monte Christi consisted of 140 men. Fourteen-eight Haytians, five Dominicans, and one Frenchman-were captured and executed. It is reported that the Haytian Government will probably de-clare war against Baez, who is charged with an attempt to overthrow President Sages.